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Teutonic element should never surrender the balance of power to any other element. It should, if necessary, exclude other elements from participation in political power. It follows, from these things, that the Teutonic nations should have a colonial policy. They should civilize the barbarians or sweep them from the face of the earth. They should assume political charge of the politically incapable races, and bring them up to a higher level.

It will be seen from the preceding notice that this work offers many points with which a reviewer might not agree. A fuller discussion of the point of view taken by the author is reserved for a future number. It is sufficient to say here that every student of general political science and of comparative constitutional law should feel under obligation to Professor Burgess for the thorough and detailed treatment which he has given to some of the knottiest portions of this field of science. It should also be noted, as was indicated above, that a very good account of many important features of the constitutional systems of France, Germany, England, and the United States is contained in this work.

E. J. J.

HANDWÖRTERBUCH DER STAATSWISSENSCHAFTEN. Herausgegeben von PROF. DR. J. CONRAD u. A. Erster Band, *Abbau-Autorrecht*. Pp. 1046. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1890.

THIS great Dictionary of Political Economy deserves warm words of commendation. It is under the joint editorship of Professors Conrad, Elster, Lexis, and Loening. It is significant of the prominence of the University of Halle in economic and political studies that two of the editors are professors in that institution, and that one of the others, Professor Elster, began his career there. To Professor Conrad, however, is chiefly due the inception and prosecution of this work, by which he has laid scholars in all countries under a debt of obligation.

The work is to be completed in five volumes of about a thousand pages each, and to be finished in about three

years. Supplements will be issued from year to year, so as to keep the work up to date. Nearly every prominent scholar in Germany and many in foreign countries have agreed to contribute matter.

The present volume finishes the letter A, closing with the title *Autorrecht* [copyright], by a reference to *Urheberrecht*. Each page has two columns and contains about 700 to 800 words. To give an idea of the general plan of the work one may take the article Emigration (*Auswanderung*). It embraces about forty-five pages, the first eighteen being devoted to a general discussion of the subject, defining it, and giving the history of emigration and discussing the causes, the effects on the home country, and the relation of the State to emigration. Some twenty-seven pages are then given to an account of the emigration from various States, including Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Spain and Portugal, and Italy. It gives the latest figures attainable, with a summary of the literature at the close of each section.

To the article on the Poor, including Support of the Poor, Poor Laws, etc., 138 pages are given, making in all a most valuable treatise on the subject of poor relief in all its different aspects, and bringing the matter down to date.

The bulk of the book is given up to titles relating to labor (*Arbeit*), in all 415 pages, equal to an ordinary book of over 1000 pages. The first title is Labor, the second Laborer. Then follow Labor Chambers, Labor Colonies, Labor Protective Legislation, Factory Laws, etc., to which 98 pages are given; Insurance of Laborers (100 pages), Labor Registers, Labor Bureaus, Labor Strikes (60 pages), Labor Return, Wages (60 pages), etc.

When one considers that these articles have been prepared by experts of the first rank, nothing further need be said as to the value of the work. Every library in the United States to which scholars resort should have this

cyclopedia. All American students of economics and politics should pray for the time to come quickly when an American publisher will be able to undertake a similar work and American scholars will be able and willing to carry it through. No student can afford to be without this Handwörterbuch. If he cannot afford to purchase it himself he should persuade some library to buy it for him.

We have refrained from criticism, not because there are no faults in the Dictionary, but because we are so glad to get a work of such value that we have no desire even to appear to depreciate it.

E. J. J

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph.D. Pp. 200. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1891.

IN this little work of some 200 pages Dr. Hart has made a valuable addition to our English literature on Federal Government. The first 86 pages are devoted to an introduction consisting of five chapters, treating respectively of—I. The Theory of Federal Government (13 pages); II. Ancient Confederations (11 pages); III. Mediæval Leagues and National Confederacies (10 pages); IV. The Four Great Existing Confederations (29 pages); and V. The Latin-American Confederations (5 pages).

In such limited space little more can be done than to give the merest summary of important points. But this has been done very well indeed, and the student who reads these pages carefully will have obtained a good general view of the leading topics relating to federal government. The latest discussions of the subject have been drawn upon for material, and more particularly the recent German literature—from many points of view the most valuable of any—has been fully utilized.

Of the last 114 pages of the book eighty-eight pages are devoted to a conspectus of the Federal Constitutions of Canada, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States,